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The Unit of Strife, by E. K. GARROD. Longmans, Green & Co., New York, 1905. pp. 194.

In this interesting volume the author shows how the struggle for life among individuals has given place to struggle among larger and larger units, while co-operation has taken the place of struggle among the individuals making up the larger unit. Nations are on the old basis of the struggle for existence; but the individuals forming a nation must co-operate if the larger unit is to be strong. This difference in the basis of activity for states and individuals gives rise to a different code of morals for the two.

The larger part of the book is devoted to tracing the transformation of man from competitive individualism to sympathetic co-operation. The great instruments of this transformation have been religion and law. These instruments have not overcome the force of selection entirely, but the process of socialization has been hastened as individuals have come to comprehend the laws of social solution. Those nations will be most likely to survive that have religious systems most conducive to co-operation. The religious idea must be a progressive one.

The book is suggestive, but it is somewhat one-sided in its treatment. Struggle between individuals, which is still of immense importance in progress, is relegated to the background, and religion is treated merely as a socializing force and is not recognized as a means of individual development.

F. A. BUSHER.

BOOK NOTES.

Die Hoffnungslosigkeit aller Psychologie, von P. J. MÖBIUS. Carl Marhold, Halle, 1907. pp. 69.

This is a most noteworthy publication. The author has studied thoroughly the systems of the theory of knowledge in its various aspects and at the end, like Faust, finds himself convicted of ignorance and penetrated with a sense of hopelessness. This is an almost inevitable logical result. Indeed, we have been waiting for years for some one to draw this inference. Once grant the assumption that the soul is best informed about its own processes and that the external world, as well as our personality, is but a universe and there is no issue, save in pessimism and despair, for consciousness lives in a charmed circle which it can never transcend. To our thinking, however, the issue is not despair, but the only too long delayed collapse of this method makes all the more plain and mandatory the necessity of a method which frankly assigns priority to the things of sense. But this is a long story.

Modifiability in Behavior. Factors determining direction and character of movement in the earthworm, by H. S. JENNINGS. Reprinted from the Journal of Experimental Zoölogy. Volume III, No. 3. Baltimore, 1906. pp. 435-455.

Professor Jennings has been at work these many years in studying the behavior of lower unicellular organisms and has here brought together in a more comprehensive way than in his Carnegie publication the results of his work on amoeba, bacteria, paramecia and other infusoria. He has also done much work on the lower metazoa and here analyzes their reactions to light, food, etc. Two most interesting chapters are upon the development of behavior and its psychic relations in lower

organisms. No one has done such careful and thorough work so near the beginnings of genetic psychology.

Studies in Philosophy and Psychology, by former students of Charles E. Garman, in commemoration of twenty-five years of service as teacher of philosophy in Amherst College. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, 1906. pp. 411.

Thirteen original contributions by his former students, including such names as Professors Tufts, of Chicago; W. F. Wilcox, of Cornell; F. C. Sharpe, of Wisconsin; F. J. E. Woodbridge, of Columbia; E. L. Norton, of Western Reserve Univ.; W. L. Raub, of Knox College; E. W. Lyman, of Bangor Theological Seminary; E. Delebarre, of Brown; E. J. Swift, of Washington University; A. H. Pierce, of Smith; R. H. Woodworth, of Columbia, are here printed in their dedicatory volume commemorative of Professor Garman's twenty-five years as a teacher of philosophy at Amherst College. In lieu of preface, a letter addressed to Dr. G. Stanley Hall, several years ago and printed in the *American Journal of Psychology*, is here reproduced, as it is Professor Garman's best explanation of his system and his theory of teaching. Any academic professor would be proud of such pupils and of such a token of their respect. Professor Garman's work has been quite unique, as he has refused to be seduced into extreme positions of the epistemologists and has wrought out a system of philosophy, which while often criticised for being esoteric, seems to be admirably adapted to deal with the callow doubt of college students in a way that does not force upon them premature conclusions and which stimulates those who have the ability to go on and become experts, and which, at the same time, lays a firm ethical foundation for contact with life. Precisely what this system is, Professor Garman's colleagues are curious to know and many have criticised his methods of making all his instruction so personal and confidential. Probably, like all vital growing minds, Dr. Garman is constantly recasting and improving and those who wait will in the end be gainers by the delay. He certainly avoids more successfully than any other vigorous and original mind, any danger of immature expression by printing his system prematurely.

The Syllogistic Philosophy or Prolegomena to Science, by FRANCIS E. ABBOT. Little, Brown & Co., Boston, 1906. Vol. I, pp. 377. Vol. II, pp. 376.

We welcome heartily these two stately and well gotten up volumes as an original contribution by one of the most acute minds, in this field, that this country has ever produced. The work was left incomplete at the tragic death of its author, whose wife, with commendable piety, has finished and brought it out. Dr. F. E. Abbot began life as editor of the *Index*, a journal of free religion, and leader of the liberal religious movement in this country. Both the man and the journal were gratefully received and did a great deal to clear up the ultra orthodox atmosphere of New England and of the country at large. He later abandoned this work and came over to philosophy for which he had remarkable aptitude. No one that the writer of this note has ever met has been endowed with greater power or more subtlety to trace the ultimate end of the very many devious ways of philosophical thought.

The Hygiene of the Mind, by T. S. CLOUSTON, M. D. Methuen & Co., London, 1906. pp. 284.

Dr. Clouston is now the head of the most important institution for the care of insane in Scotland, and, in view of the fact of the volume

of the publications of his pupils, may almost be called a founder of the current Scotch School. He and a group of younger men about him are not distracted by the problem now so extended in this country, whether the basis of scientific study here is neurological or systematic, but they seek to look at the whole individuality and not to lose sight of brain mechanism, heredity, temperament, social instincts, emotion, bodily diseases, hygiene and manners, blood, work and fatigue, subjects which constitute the headings of the chapters of this book. Two periods of childhood, one from birth to seven, and the other between the age of seven and fifteen, and the ten years of adolescence are discussed. Sex questions and stimulus are also included in the broad view of the subject taken by Dr. Clouston.

Harvard Psychological Studies. Vol. 2. Edited by HUGO MUNSTERBERG. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Riverside Press, Cambridge, 1906. pp. 644.

We have here the second volume of these important studies, which comprise something over a score of papers classified as optical studies, feeling, association, apperception, attention, motor impulses, and animal psychology. Such a number of papers are naturally of very unequal value, but among the multiplicity of such studies it is something to say that most of these really seem to make contributions.

Instituts Solvay. Travaux de l'Institut de Sociologie. Notes and Memoirs. Bruxelles et Leipzig, 1906.

These works, admirably printed, represent the work of the Solvay Institute, which may be called, perhaps, the Carnegie Institute of Belgium. The importance and extent of these publications limits our giving any adequate description of their contents. Suffice it to say that they stand for the best collection of scientific work which the country, already distinguished for its savants, can produce. They will be indispensable to express knowledge of the departments represented.

Brain and Personality; or the Physical Relations of the Brain to the Mind, by WILLIAM HANNA THOMSON. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York, 1906. pp. 320.

This eminent practitioner has here attempted to bring together the results of his own rich experience on the relations between brain and soul. While the author is no doubt well read, the work gives little trace of erudition and is encumbered by almost no notes or references. After an historical introduction and a brief account of the physical basis of mind, he discusses brain weight, its significance as a double organ, speech, the evolution of the nervous system, sleep, and makes various practical applications.

The Nervous System of Vertebrates, by J. B. JOHNSTON. P. Blakiston, Son & Co., Philadelphia, 1906. pp. 370.

The writer here sets forth with admirable lucidity and with the aid of 180 diagrams the present status of our knowledge of the nervous system, beginning with its development, elements, functions, the efferent system, including the senses, the visceral and sympathetic centres, those of correlation, etc. It is a work that should be in the hands of every student, for it is just now the most concise summary of the recent results of science without being very much burdened with technicalities.

Proceedings of the Society for Psychical Research. Vol. 20, Part 3, October, 1906. Robert MacLehose & Co., Ltd., Glasgow, 1906. pp. 432.

Die Morphologie der Missbildungen des Menschen und der Tiere, von ERNEST SCHWALBE. I. Tiel. Allgemeine Missbildungslehre. (Teratologie.) Gustav Fischer, Jena, 1906. pp. 230.

Here we have in rather condensed form a very comprehensive view of the theory concerning monsters and deformities. The chapters are written with characteristic German exhaustiveness and comprise the history of the idea, the literature, relation to related sciences, the contribution of experimental influences upon development history, regeneration, comparative anatomy and heredity, physiology, the time at which teratological influences are most effective and common, their cause, the effects of certain mal-formations of the germ, of tumors, amniogene, the relations to sex, and finally the clinical treatment. Many of these topics are illustrated by cuts often from specimens of the author. One of the most interesting of all the original chapters is a pedigree of eight generations of "bleeders" of a family originally called Mampel, and in the last generation having some eighty-five descendants. The father was a bleeder and two of his eleven children died of this disorder. It would seem that only boys are bleeders and that they never transmit this tendency. Girls are never bleeders but do transmit. If this all is true, it is of the utmost importance for the doctrine of heredity.

Haida Texts and Myths. Skidegate Dialect. Recorded by John R. Swanton. Smithsonian Institution, Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 29. Government Printing Office, Washington, 1905. pp. 448.

The texts and myths here printed were obtained on the Queen Charlotte Islands of British Columbia during the year of 1900-01. About 85 pages are devoted to text itself, on the right-hand page, and the translation on the left. The remainder of the book is devoted to English translation of tales.

A Second Life, by S. TOLVER PRESTON. For private circulation. 1903. pp. 31.

Brains and Brain Preservatives, by ALES HRDLICKA. Proceedings of the United States National Museum. Vol. XXX, pp. 245-320. Government Printing Office, Washington, 1906.

Normale und anomale Farbensysteme, von A. KIRSCHMANN. Archiv für die gesamte Psychologie. VI, Bd., 4 Heft, pp. 397-424. Wilhelm Engelmann, Leipzig, 1906.

Das Wesen des menschlichen Seelen- und Geisteslebens, von BERTHOLD KERN. August Hirschwald, Berlin, 1905. pp. 130.

Philolaus, by WM. ROMAINE NEWBOLD. Archiv für Geschichte der Philosophie, 1905, Vol. 19, pp. 176-217. Georg Reimer, Berlin.

Le Mensonge. Etude de Psychosociologie Pathologique et Normale. Par G. L. DUPRAT. Félix Alcan, Paris, 1903. pp. 190.

1. *Note sur desformules d'introduction à l'énergétique, physio- et psychosociologique*, par E. SOLVAY. Bruxelles et Leipzig, 1906. pp. 26.

2. *Esquisse d'une Sociologie*, par E. WAXWEILER. Bruxelles et Leipzig, 1906. pp. 306.

3. *Les origines naturelles de la propriété; Essai de sociologie comparée*, par R. PETRUCCI. Bruxelles et Leipzig, 1905. pp. 246.

4. *Sur quelques erreurs de méthode dans l'étude de l'homme primitif: Notes critiques* par L. WODON. Bruxelles et Leipzig, 1906. pp. 37.

5. *L'Aryan et l'anthroposociologie: Étude critique* par le DR. R. HOUZÉ. Bruxelles et Leipzig, 1906. pp. 117.

6. *Mesure des capacités intellectuelle et énergétique* par CH. HENRY, avec remarque additionnelle par E. WAXWEILER. Bruxelles et Leipzig, 1906. pp. 75.
7. *Origine Polyphyletique, homotypie, et non-comparabilité des sociétés animales* par R. PETRUCCI. Bruxelles et Leipzig, 1906. pp. 126.
- Leib und Seele, Darstellung und Kritik der neueren Theorien des Verhältnisses zwischen physischem und psychischem Dasein*, von DR. RUDOLF EISLER. Johann Ambrosius Barth, Leipzig, 1906. pp. 217.
- Outline of the Vedanta System of Philosophy according to Shankara*, by PAUL DEUSSEN. Translated by J. H. Woods and C. B. Runkle. The Grafton Press, New York, 1906. pp. 45.
- Space and Geometry, in the light of physiological, psychological and physical inquiry*, by DR. ERNEST MACH. Translated from the German by Thomas J. McCormack. The Open Court Publishing Co., Chicago, 1906. pp. 148.
- Contributo alla Dottrina delle Afasie*, pel PROF. L. BIANCHI. R. Tipografia Francesco Giannini & Figli, Napoli, 1906. pp. 32.
- Psychic and Economic Results of Man's Physical Uprightness*. T. W. HEINEMAN. Pasadena, Calif., 1906. pp. 103.
- Die Welt als Widerspruch*. G. F. KROMPHARDT. Niagara Falls, N. Y., 1906. pp. 23.
- Cesare Lombroso e La Filosofia Scientifico*. PROF. ENRICO MORSELLI. Torino, 1906. pp. 354-384.
- L'alcool e le malattie del sistema nervoso*, prolusione del PROF. L. BIANCHI. G. Civelli, Napoli, 1906. pp. 27.
- Anemia in Porto Rico*. Preliminary Report. San Juan, 1906. pp. 66.

REPORT OF THE RECENT MEETING OF THE AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

The Fifteenth Annual Meeting of the American Psychological Association, in affiliation with the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Society of Naturalists and the American Philosophical Association was held at Columbia University, New York City, Dec. 27, 28, and 29, 1906. After listening to an address of welcome by Pres. Butler, the first regular session was held at 10.30 A. M., in the psychological lecture-room in Schermerhorn Hall. This session was devoted to a discussion of the subject: Organized Co-operation in Standardizing Psychological Tests. Opinion seemed to be almost unanimous as to the desirability of such standardizing, but there was some difference of opinion as to how best to accomplish it. Professor Angell thought it best to begin with the simpler tests, while Professor Judd would not limit the list to these. Professor Pillsburg suggested that first of all this standardization meant work, hard and long, for all our laboratories before any committee could undertake to prescribe what should be done. The question was left in the hands of a committee of seven to report on the advisability at a later session. Their report favored placing this work in the hands of a committee of five and it was so adopted.

On Thursday afternoon the papers were as follows: *Professor Simon Newcomb: The Estimation of Visual Space Magnitudes*. The speaker brought a wealth of fresh examples to illustrate the accuracy of esti-